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NEW VENEZUELAN LEAFHOPPERS OF THE  
SUBFAMILIES XESTOCEPHALINAE AND  
NEOCOELIDIINAE (HOMOPTERA:  
CICADELLIDAE)

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This paper adds three new species to the genus *Portanus* reviewed by Linnavuori (1959. Ann. Zool. Soc. 'Vanamo' 20(1): 45-51), and a new genus and species to the Neocoelidiinae reviewed by DeLong (1953. Lloydia 16(2): 93-131). All of the material treated in this paper will be deposited in the collection of the United States National Museum.

The new species described herein were collected by my friend and colleague, J. Maldonado Capriles of the University of Puerto Rico, College of Agriculture, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. The collection, although small, contained some most interesting forms from several localities in Amazonas Territory, Venezuela, an area where the cicadellid fauna is almost unknown.

XESTOCEPHALINAE

***Portanus linnavuorii***, new species

*Length*: Male 5.2 mm.

*Coloration*: Color and markings indistinguishable from *P. boliviensis* (Baker) treated by Linnavuori (pp. 50-51).

*Male genitalia*: Connective elongated and Y-shaped; style slender with both apical lobes well developed (Fig. 13). Aedeagus (Fig. 14) similar to that of *boliviensis* (Linnavuori, Fig. 20B) but differing from it as follows: The aedeagal apex is entire, not trifid, and the finely toothed dorsal projection is large. Like *boliviensis*, the dorsal portion of the aedeagus is membranous.

*Holotype*: Male, Venezuela, Territory Amazonas, Upper Cunucunuma,



Tapara, 20 April 1950, J. Maldonado Capriles. USNM type no. 64881. Female unknown.

*Comparative note:* This species is very close to *boliviensis*, but it is larger and differs in the characters of the aedeagus.

***Portanus facetus*, new species**

*Length:* Male 5.7 mm.

*Coloration:* Venter and legs stramineous. Face stramineous with a brown stripe along each lateral margin of clypeus extending on to clypellus and fading out. Crown bright orange with exceedingly minute red dots. Two subtriangular dark brown spots partially surround the marginal red ocelli. These spots meet at midline of crown and extend caudad as a single stripe or two very narrow stripes meeting the dark coronal suture. Angle formed by margin of eye and posterior margin of crown, dark brown. Pronotal ground color brown, but with numerous small colorless oval or elongate-oval spots. Scutellum bright orange with anterior angles broadly dark brown, also with mesal broad dark brown stripe which fades before apex. Ground color of forewings brown hyaline with veins darker, especially in anterior costal area. Apex of forewings at times smoky brown. Claval commissure narrowly bright orange with obvious spot of same color before claval apex. Area of clavus next to the narrow bright orange commissure, dark brown. This dark brown area could be interpreted as a stripe running from each anterior angle of the scutellum on to the forewings and along the claval commissure being interrupted by a bright orange spot before attaining the claval apex.

*Male genitalia:* Pygofer with ventral margin greatly thickened (Fig. 8). Connective Y-shaped, clearly articulated to aedeagus, with forked distal flap (Fig. 7). Mesal lobe of style curved laterad, lateral lobe broad and blunt (Fig. 7). Aedeagus elongated with pair of long apical processes directed ventrally (Fig. 5). Gonopore opens ventrally near apex (Fig. 6).

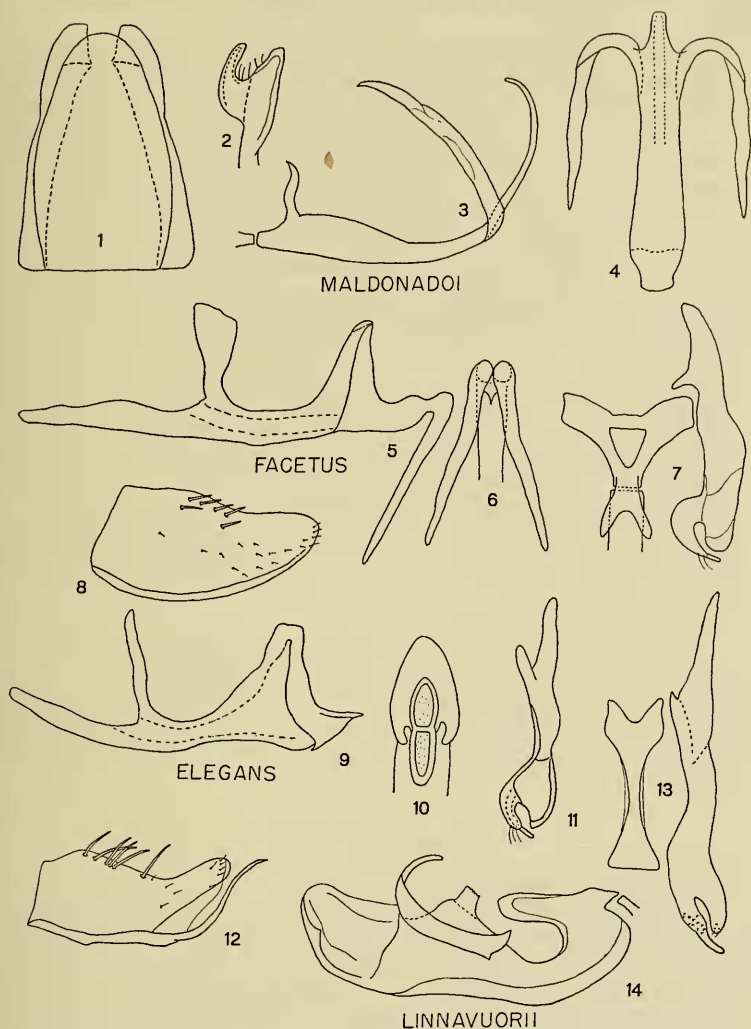
*Holotype:* Male, Venezuela, Territory Amazonas, Upper Cunucunuma, Tapara, 20 April 1950, J. Maldonado Capriles. USNM type no. 64880. Paratype male, some data except Juiian, 28 April 1950. Female unknown.

*Comparative note:* This species and *elegans* are the only members of the genus with bright orange markings. It is easily distinguished from *elegans* on the basis of markings. In *facetus* the pronotum lacks orange spots, the dark brown markings between the eyes consist of a pair of irregular triangles, and the clypeus lacks reticulated markings. The many differences in the male genitalia will separate the species as well.

***Portanus elegans*, new species**

*Length:* Male 5.5–5.7 mm.

*Coloration:* Venter, legs, and face as in *facetus* except for additional weakly defined brown stripes on face extending on each side from antennal base along lorum to apex of each gena, and brown reticulated markings on upper half of clypeus. Crown bright orange with broad,



FIGS. 1-14. Figs. 1-4, *Deltocoelidia maldonadoi*. 1.—ventral view of genital capsule. 2.—apical portion of style ventrally. 3.—lateral view of aedeagus. 4.—ventral view of aedeagus. Figs. 5-8, *Portanus facetus*. 5.—lateral view of aedeagus. 6.—ventro-apical portion of aedeagus. 7.—dorsal view of connective and style. 8.—lateral view of pygofer. Figs. 9-12, *P. elegans*. 9.—lateral view of aedeagus. 10.—ventro-apical portion of aedeagus. 11.—dorsal view of style. 12.—lateral view of pygofer. Figs. 13-14, *P. linnavuorii*. 13.—ventral view of connective and style. 14.—lateral view of aedeagus. Note: Drawings made at various magnifications from holotypes.

dark brown, interrupted, transverse band between anterior margins of eyes, band touches marginal red ocelli but does not touch eyes. At the middle, the band projects caudally as a sharp marking meeting the coronal suture. Band broken medianly by narrow longitudinal orange area. Additional pair of narrow brown stripes originating from posterior margin of crown on either side of coronal suture. These stripes diverge anteriorly and reach almost to the transverse band. Pronotum as in *facetus* except for pair of elongate bright orange spots. Scutellum pale with a few brown markings and an orange spot at middle of each lateral margin. Forewings brown hyaline with veins mainly dark brown, and an irregular brown marking across base of anteapical cells. Clavi marked as in *facetus* except orange area slightly wider.

*Male genitalia*: Pygofer with long slender ventral process curved dorsally (Fig. 12). Connective as in *facetus*. Style similar to *facetus* but less robust and with comparative differences (Fig. 11). Aedeagus resembles that of *facetus* but shorter, and lacks long apical processes (Fig. 9). Gonopore opens ventrally (Fig. 10).

*Holotype*: Male, Venezuela, Territory Amazonas, Culebra N. Duida, 1–4 July 1950, J. Maldonado Capriles. USNM type no. 64879. Two paratype males: One, same data except Upper Cunucunuma, Julian, 28 April 1950; another, same data except Upper Cunucunuma, Tapara, 20 April 1950. Female unknown.

*Comparative note*: The only species with which *elegans* might be confused is *facetus*. It is easily distinguished from *facetus* by the orange spots on the pronotum, the dark brown band on the crown between the anterior margins of the eyes, and the brown reticulated markings on the upper half of the clypeus. The many differences in the male genitalia are distinctive also.

#### NEOCOELIDIINAE

##### ***Deltocoelidia*, new genus**

*Type species: Deltocoelidia maldonadoi* new species

In DeLong's key to genera (pp. 94–95), this new genus would trace to *Stenocoelidia*. Like *Stenocoelidia*, *Deltocoelidia* lacks a carina between the face and crown; unlike *Stenocoelidia*, the pygofer lacks a ventral tooth, the aedeagus has paired lateral processes, and the valve and male plates are solidly fused and appear as a single plate on the venter of the genital capsule. The clypellus is slightly tumid, and the venation of the forewings is indiscernible except in the clavus and at the apex.

##### ***Deltocoelidia maldonadoi*, new species**

*Length*: Male 6 mm, female 6.5 mm.

*Coloration*: Venter, legs, and face stramineous. Crown, pronotum, and scutellum with ground color stramineous; wide cherry-red, median, longitudinal stripe running from apex of crown to base of pronotum. Stripe constricted at the middle of crown and widest at pronotal base, may extend on to scutellum where it fades out. Forewings stramineous hyaline

marked as follows: clavus with moderately broad, red stripe running along scutellum and commissural margin, two dark brown spots flank stripe in clavus, third brown spot occurs just outside of claval apex with fourth spot directly behind it. These four spots in each wing are approximately linear in arrangement.

*Male genitalia:* Pygofer without processes or hooks. Valve and plates fused, appearing as single ventral covering for genital capsule (Fig. 1). Connective Y-shaped, largely membranous, and articulated with aedeagus. Styles long and slender with apical lobes well developed (Fig. 2). Aedeagus slender and recurved apically, a pair of moderately heavy lateral processes arising on distal portion of the shaft (Figs. 3-4).

*Female genitalia:* Pregenital sternite of female broadly and shallowly concave.

*Holotype:* Male, Venezuela, Territory Amazonas, Upper Cunucunuma, Juiian, 28 April 1950, J. Maldonado Capriles. USNM type no. 64882. Two female paratypes same data except Mount Marahuaca, northern slopes, Benitez Camp. 1-25 May 1950.

*Comparative note:* The male genitalia are unique and readily distinguish the species. The color pattern in the type is faded so that the red claval stripe is just discernible.